

124
Fever-vomiting. An Essay

NO. 1.

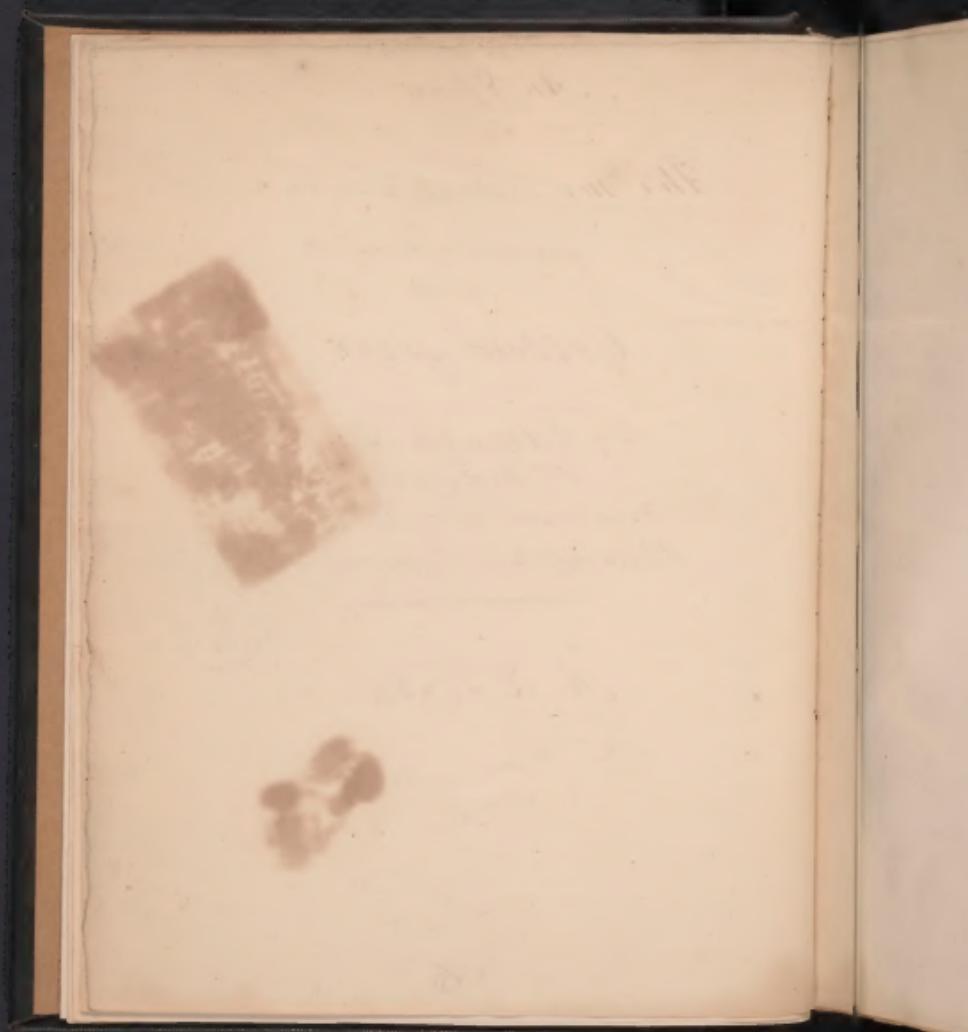
on
The morbid appearances
observed after death
in the
Yellow-fever

By Edward Stoever
of Philadelphia,
Honorary member of the
Philadelphia Medical Society



A. D. 1807.

EDWARD STOEVER



recess
differ
subje
Hec
confon
stipe
disease
stella
hanc
given
on slig
g the
been
is we
have,
the on

104

Introduction.

The disease of yellow fever has been so repeatedly investigated by Physicians in different parts of the world, that on this subject, if th. I may embrace it, I could offer nothing new or interesting. I shall confine myself exclusively to the morbid appearances observed after death in this disease. On this part of the subject Physicians have done much less than could have been desired. It is true they have given the morbid appearances as observed on different occasions in several parts of the Continent; but these accounts have been so often contradictory, that it is very probable we have sometimes, made, for those of the yellow fever, the morbid appearances of a very different

disco
more
take
swim
fewer
eat b
a sh
tions
meas
Philad
get co
sonic
extinct
in the
Maran
decree
a disc
detail
heat,

disease. But that this may be the
more correctly judge of, I shall first
take a brief view of the morbid appear-
ances, observed after death in the yellow
fever, by several Physicians in differ-
ent parts of the world, & then give
a short detail of twenty one dissec-
tions which were made during the
prevalence of the yellow-fever at
Philadelphia in 1805. I have to re-
quest circumstances compelled me, to ex-
amine so particularly, & in some instances
entirely to overlook many of the viscera
in these dissections. The contents of the
Throat, & the Brain, were sometimes
examined, but seldom presented
a diseased appearance. After having
described the Dissections, I shall give a
short account of the Black-womit.

the first
those of
his diff
in a le
following
was gen
concern
the sale
or coac
a black
brusca
from the
lucras
a knife
is a pie

167

A brief view of the morbid
appearances observed after
death in yellow-fever in
different parts of the world.

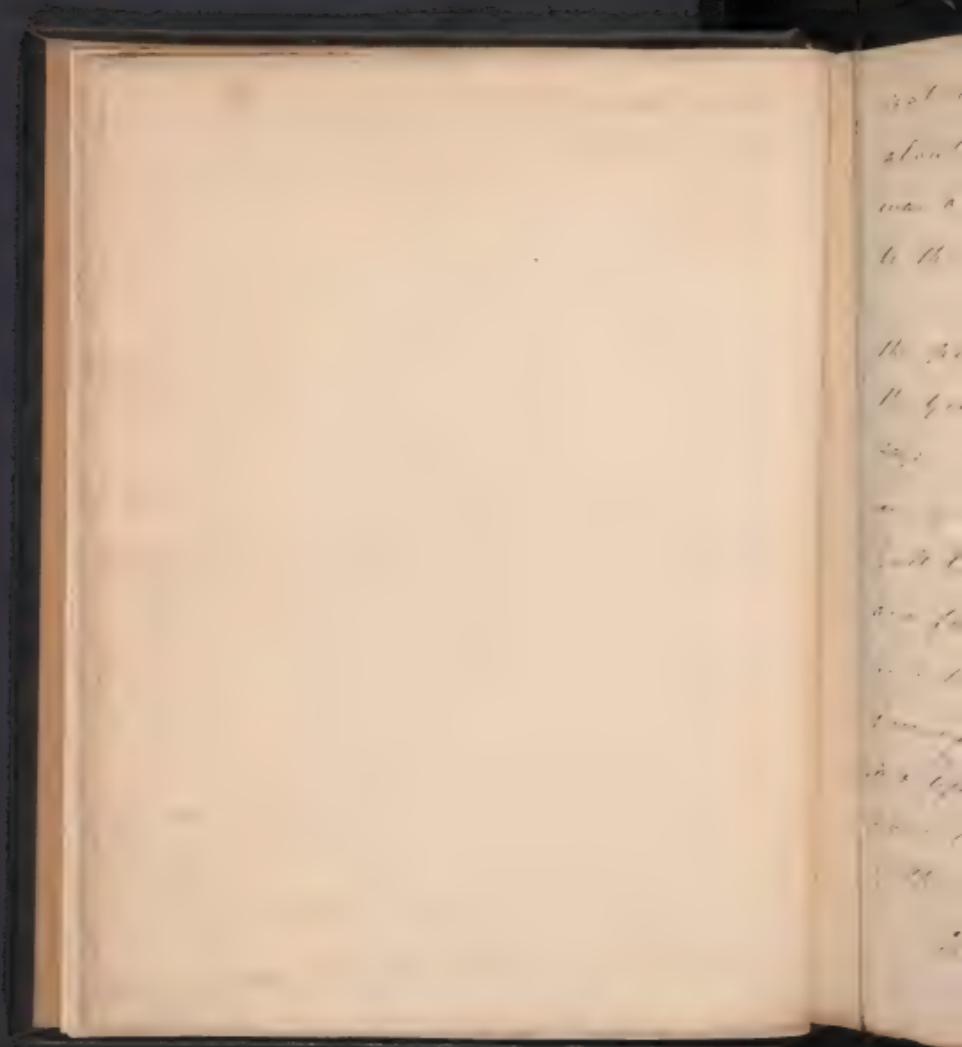
D^r. Mitchell, of Virginia, is among
the first who examined the bodies of
those dead of the yellow fever. He made
his dissections in the years 1741 & 2; of which,
in a letter to Governor Colden, he gives the
following account. The Liver, he says,
was generally found tense & plump, & its
concave surface of a deep black colour, and
the Gall-bladder seeming to be mortified
or corrupted. The Gall-bladder contained
a blackropy substance which resembled
bruised, or mortified blood, evacuated
from the mortified parts of the Liver
surrounding. It would, however, stand
a knife, or probe, thrust into it, which
is a proof of its origin. The stomach

had a
pilot
nothing
taken
the bl
the ga
which
there is

upon
same the
found, a
several
and sa
not only
but sou
repels
from an
eliable

had its witness & to an instance of
pernicious coal ingesta, & contains
nothing but a small quantity of dried
tobacco. The bigger one's were some of
the black tobacco & containing that in
the fine tobacco floating upon it,
which was of a darker color than
that of the said tobacco above.

Upon inspecting the viscera in this
same disease, Dr. Lewis & Charles
found, on the walls of the stomach,
several carbuncles, & a succession of
small ulcers that in all he examined
had taken off more the skin of the face,
but found the blood very fluid & the
bottom of the viscera most dilated
and whence he says he was very in-
clined to think when the disease



that is, you in its first stadium, that
about the termination of the fever there
was a metastasis of the morbid matter
to the viscera.

Dr. Willard in his observations
on the putrid bilious fever commonly called
the yellow fever of the West India Islands
says upon opening the bodies of those who
die of this disease, we generally find the
salt glands, and bilious ducts, enlarged
and filled with a putrid blackish bile,
and the Liver, and stomach, and an
opening duct, full of liver, blackish
mucilous spots and sometimes gangre-
nous in those as also several other parts
of the body.

In several bodies examined by

85
the
below
of the
early
arrive
of the
large
farm of
the late
General
Lyon
Plains
most
of which
abut on
which
have

In short, the morbid appearance in
this is different even when the ex-
sation has been great and the excretion
of the vascular portion violent, in the
early stages of the disease. The liver, bow-
els very frequently the inner surface
of the stomach exhibited marks of de-
cay and putrefaction. In what is called the first
form of the yellow fever, the vessels of
the brain were frequently found dis-
tended with blood, and in some particu-
lar instances the membranes were in-
flamed. The inner surface of the sto-
mach often exhibited large spots
or circles of a bright red, resembling
acute inflammations, in the centers
which were frequently seen small
punct like beginning gangrene. The

yellow

yellow was sometimes in the act of separating, and in some places actual separation from the nervous coat of the stomach. The appearance of the liver was various. In some instances it was not
more greatly discolored, and the biliary ducts proportionately enlarged. In other instances it was uncommonly large, black
and discolored as if suffocated with
blood, and its membranes were suppurated.
The biliary bladder was often distended &
contracted, but on its interior, sometimes
bloody spots of solid content
were.

In the American Hippotherapy, Vol 2 p 149 we have an account of so
curious a disease as must be seen
to be believed, showing the peculiarities
of the disease seen at Boston in 1708
to their first description they give at the

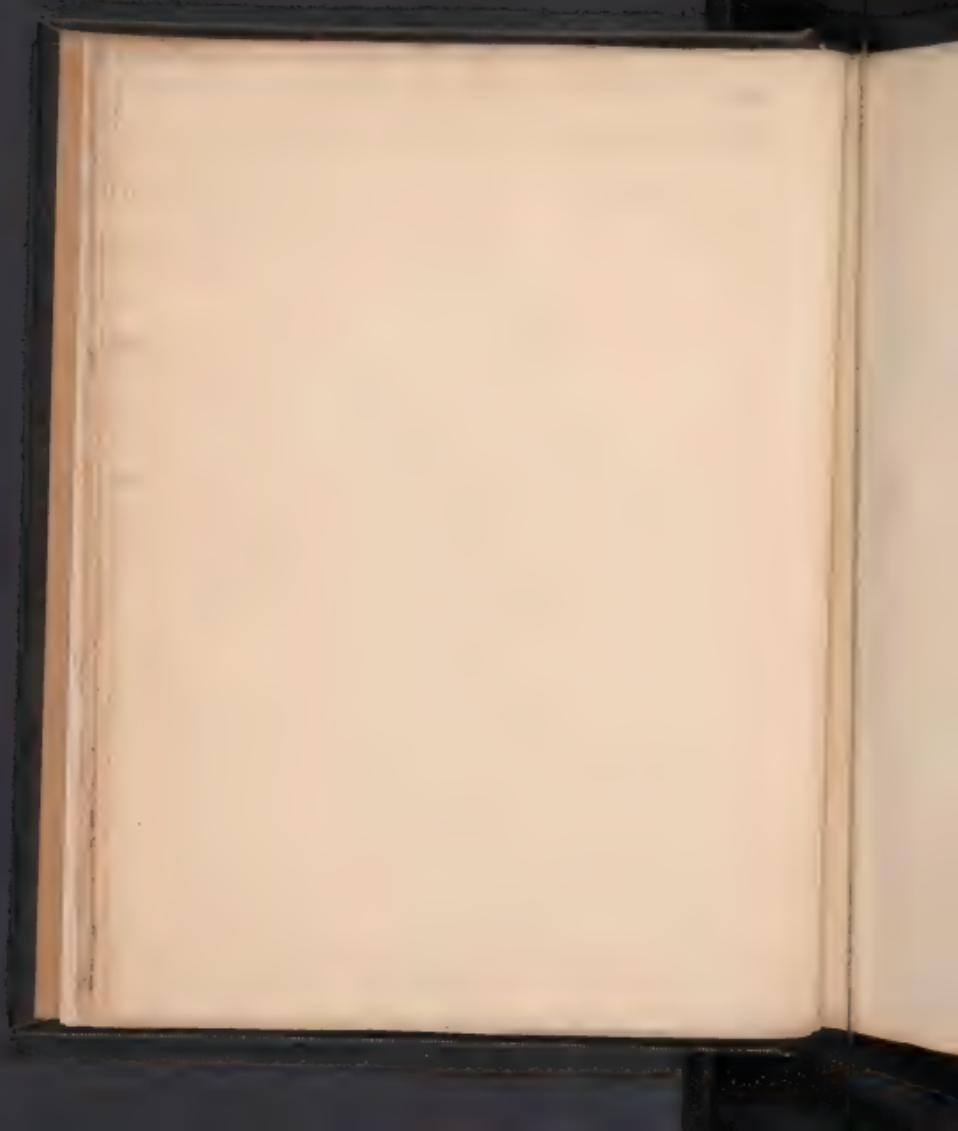
do
but
older
good
comes
or less
to be
of the
good
or
other
as
the
beads
strains
longer
earlier
the
old

also with every mark of inflammation,
but in the second as there it was more
salient. In every instance the skin was
greatly inflamed and the ulcers were
considerably discolored. In one or eight
or ten ounces of blood were sufficient
to fill the cavity of the thorax. The brain
of the second subject they examined
was greatly intermixed with blood, and
in a like manner of serum was effused
between the skin and the muscle.

Dr. Hutchinson in his first volume of
the second edition of his work on
malignant putrid ulcer gave Dr. Wm. Wm.
Smith his son account of several dissec-
tions made by himself and others. In one
case, which was under his own notice,
the skin was very considerably discolored
in the first case, which he saw, he examined

200
R.
ment
app
fisc
danc
sle
canc
P.
m. W.
s. Temp
falc
L. G.
R. G.
danc
P.
m.

all the test the lower limb shrank to less
than one half its natural size, was un-
commonly flaccid, and of a colour nearly
approaching a buff. The gall bladder was
placed and weighed, and contained a
small quantity of very dark-coloured
bile. The testis was inflamed, and
swelled up considerably, particularly
at the extremity a little beyond the hydrocele.
The skin was highly inflamed and
a dark testine was seen. The bladder con-
tained near three pints of urine, and a
testis was much the bane. From this
accident the testis appears to have
obstructed the downward stream of the
urine, and caused



The following Instruments
were made at the City Manufacturing
Company, the manufacturers of the
Yellow Fever in Philadelphia.

8.00

Section 2.

A Child six years of age was the subject of the first examination. In addition to the usual symptoms of yellow fever, this case was attended with considerable stupor after opening the body the following appearance was observed. The stomach was inflamed, the mucous spots, and contained a considerable quantity of black, but very viscous matter. The discharge in the rectum was dark brown, or nearly black. The inflammation of the stomach, which by the way should, in all probability, was very considerable. The Liver, and in its upper part, were swollen. The bile was dark, but was not very viscous, but had not the least green tinge. The brain together with heart were very dark brown.

40
Jan
1860

Cloudy
28° F
100% RH
Barometer
1010
Altitude
6500
Precipitation
0.00
Clouds
The air
is very
dry
3.0
Clouds
Westerly
wind

An inter-scapular abscess existed in two
sections of the small intestines which
were the seat of the inflammation.

Appendix 2.

Upon opening the abdomen of a
young man the Stomach was found
contracted and its internal coat
was of a brown colour. It contained black
mud, which, in its odour, was not a
little offensive. In cutting this the Stomach
was in the situation. The appearance of
it was made by the means uncommunicated.
The internal coat of the Stomach was
remarkably corrugated; in consequence
of the great contraction of the muscle,
which the Stomach has not now any re-
sistance of any thing like flesh, nor does
it possess its intermission between the muscle.

8.30
Lyon
5.15 AM
Milan
10.00

Disease 3.

In the third affection the Stomach
was found much inflamed, and its tendons
in some parts of the villous coat had
the appearance of ulceration. In others
the villous coat, so far as they
consist of thick matter, the colour of
the villous coat was brownish-yellow
and the villous coat was covered with
small granules of thick matter, these
consist of the villous matter
in very little organic substance.

Disease 4.

In the fourth affection the
Stomach was affected with the same
affection as the preceding Disease and
in this stage, the villous was highly
inflamed also, and was according to
Besler with sulphuric acid.

ing up
the 10
years.

Mr.
 Muller
 in
 the
 1st floor
 passage
 of the
 hotel

was still some red colouring about
the rectum. The abdomen was
swollen & rather indurated but
having its usual & some degree thickness.
The rectum was loaded with mucous
black stool. The rectum & the
rectal tube were of the
natural size but had a yellow colour
which had taken some composition &
very offensive about the region of the rectum
the bladder was found considerably
enlarged.

Operation 5.

The symptoms in this case were
nothing uncommon before opening the
abdomen the contents were found to consist
of faecal matter except one which con-
tained a small quantity of yellow stool.
The contents of the abdomen were in
very different state to those in the

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

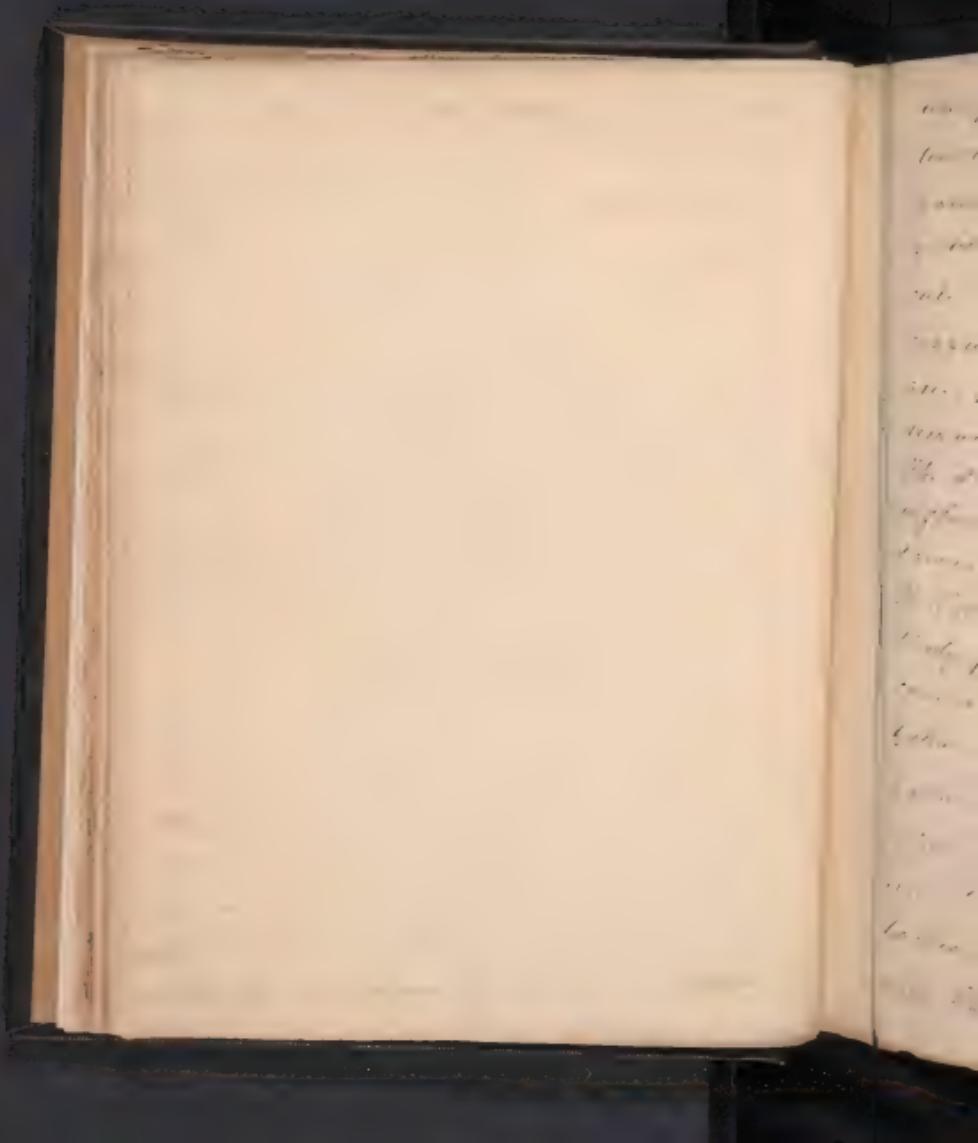
1000

1000

patient was considerably inflamed and contained a large quantity of black fluid scirous matter on the internal coat of the Stomach. There was a circumscripted moderately gangrenous Th. jejunum & the mesentery, and contained black matter. The Liver, gall bladder, and biliary apparatus were considerably distended. The Stomach was observed to have undergone much more rapidly than any putrefaction the size of the surrounding parts.

Section A.

In this case with the evidence of previous indolent great disease the symptoms during the intermission of the disease were by no means violent. The patient was a man aged thirty and seven a short time after his admissions into the Hospital upon opening the abdomen the Stomach



was found of the natural size, but the
liver much enlarged, in the spot where
there was contained a large quantity of
a thick, granular matter. This place
had lost much the appearance of the
congested blood, differing in consist-
ency, perhaps in consequence of having
remained for some time on the stomach.
The small intestine was very considerably
inflamed and the lymphatic and Spleen
contained a large quantity of blood matter.
The Colon was more natural. The rectum
slightly full from disease. The Stool con-
siderably enlarged and also some
yellow. The gall bladder was larger than
natural. The Liver was also consider-
ably so. The spleen and the abdomen con-
tained a quantity of ^{yellow} serum. It had
not had been externally contaminated in

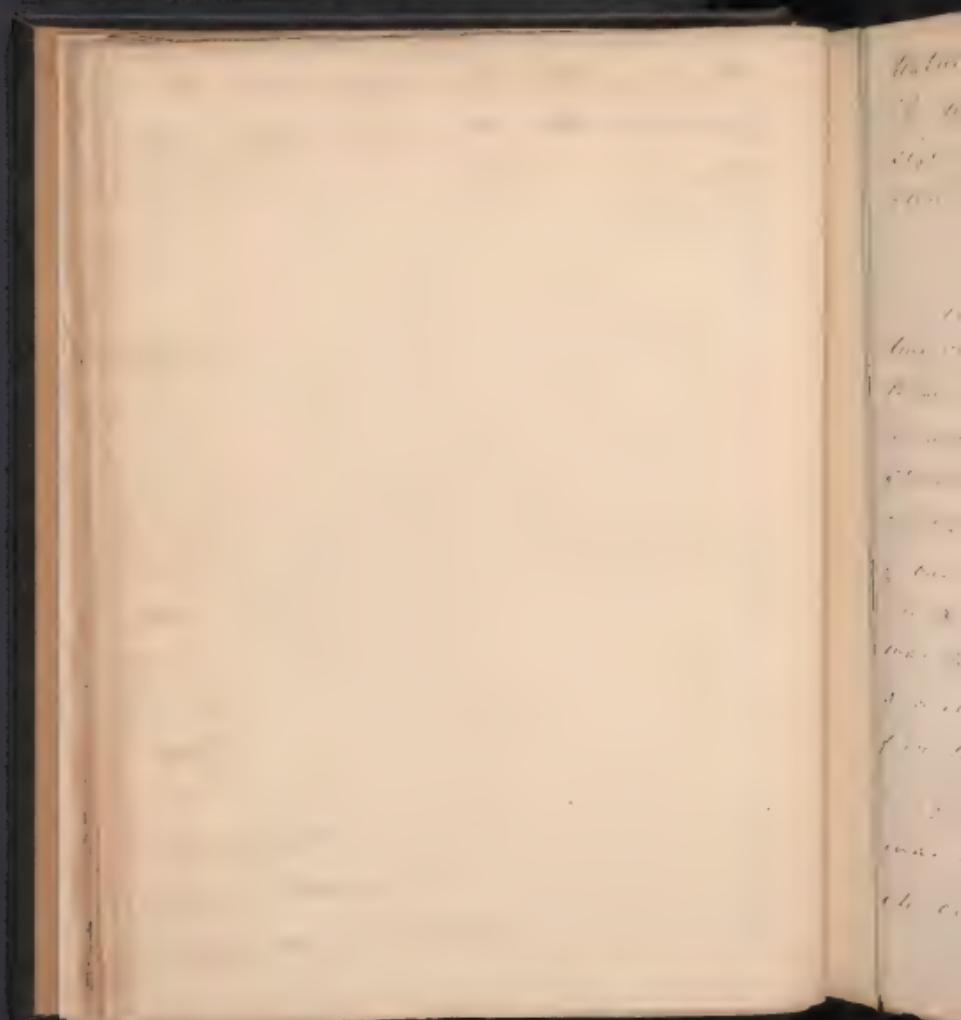
the
and
the
to the

for
below
yellow
the day
the
of day
the
in
yellow
up
yellow
yellow
yellow
black
yellow
the day

the size of Specimens figure, there is no
doubt but that the medical appearance
the disease and character should be agreed
to that unhappy practice.

Disection 7

He was admitted into the 3d bed
sick with the usual symptoms of the
Yellow fever, which on the fifth day of
the disease terminated his existence
during his indisposition he complained
of suppuration of urine, and was affec-
tive with controllable stupor. The
Brain was examined but contrary to
expectation found not in the least
decomposed. The stomach was slightly
inflamed, and contained some of a
black vomit. The small intestines were
inflamed and contained blood. The
Liver was natural in its size &



yellow, but of a slightly golden colour.
There was no bladda, nor of the yellow
size, but considerable yellow exudation,
seen under the skin, very much.

St. Helens 8 am 0

The appearance upon death in these
two cases were very similar. In one the
bladda was yellow, but diminutive,
in another, of the yellow size. The
bladda of both was infiltrated and
extremely thick with the subacute
tissue, and natural to the other ingesta
in which the yellow colour, excepting
the bladda, was not apparent.
In the other case, the bladda was
of the size of the ordinary bladder,
and the colour of the skin, a very
light yellow, with a tinge of red.

Opicollector 10 weeks

The appearance of the death in the two districts were very similar in the symptoms showing the indisposition of the patients were as dissimilar in one of them during the whole of his illness, it was impossible to induce him to take solid nourishment or medicine; as any kind of an injection was made to force them on him the patient was in danger of being better. The symptoms were in some measure evidently hydrocephalic, I had no opportunity however to have the brain examined the thorax before opening the body I found the stomach considerably engorged, hence contained black vomit. The sub-lungs were nearly naked. Some of the causes

16. 2

17. 2

18. 2

halten

19. 2

20. 2

21. 2

22. 2

23. 2

24. 2

25. 2

26. 2

27. 2

28. 2

29. 2

30. 2

31. 2

32. 2

33. 2

34. 2

35. 2

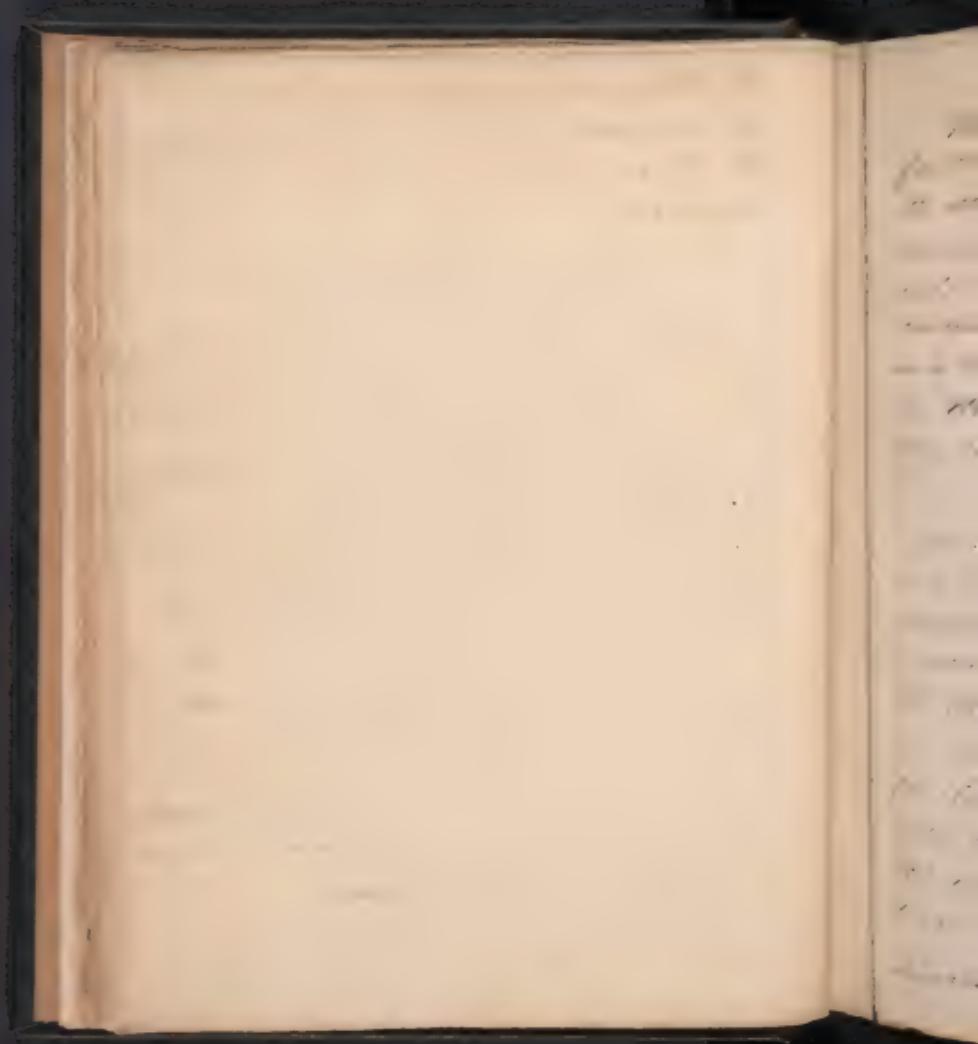
36. 2

37. 2

the Liver was swollen in the other.
the concave surface was of a blue color.
The Brain, which was examined, was
waterous.

Dec'd Oct 19 13 and 14

In these three cases the stomach was
nearly the only organ of color. The in-
flammation in the case was great, but
in the other two, less considerable. The
Intestines, except in one case, when it
had been pretty considerably over-
heated, were waterous. In two of the cases
the Liver was swollen in the other.
the concave surface was nearly the color of
the spleen. The gall-bladder was not
congested, or with the ordinary bluish
color in the case, containing a small
quantity of yellow fluid.



Section 15.

This was to occur in death on the
fourth day of an even calendar of January.
The stomach slightly inflamed and con-
tained a large quantity of black fecal
matter. The intestines and their
contents were natural. The liver was re-
duced to half its size and considerably dis-
tended in the ventricle of the heart and
very thick.

Section 15

Mr. S. the subject of the 16th direction, in a short time after being attacked, 100000 of the Highlanders were sent in to him into the city, and into Paris, to fight in the capital to defend the city. But you will most probably say, "We are particularly to consider the 16th of the main battle." The 16th was, indeed, as they consider, an undoubted and singularly fine victory, upon the whole.

published the following agreement
in the next day's Advertiser &
it is to be countersigned by
the Advertiser and the Advertiser
will be asked to publish it
without any alteration, but it is expected the
advice of the Advertiser and of the Advertiser
will be sought upon Advertiser to decide
whether Advertiser still Advertiser is
Advertiser still Advertiser. The Advertiser
will be entitled to a sum Advertiser says, &
it Advertiser will not exceed a sum Advertiser will

Advertiser

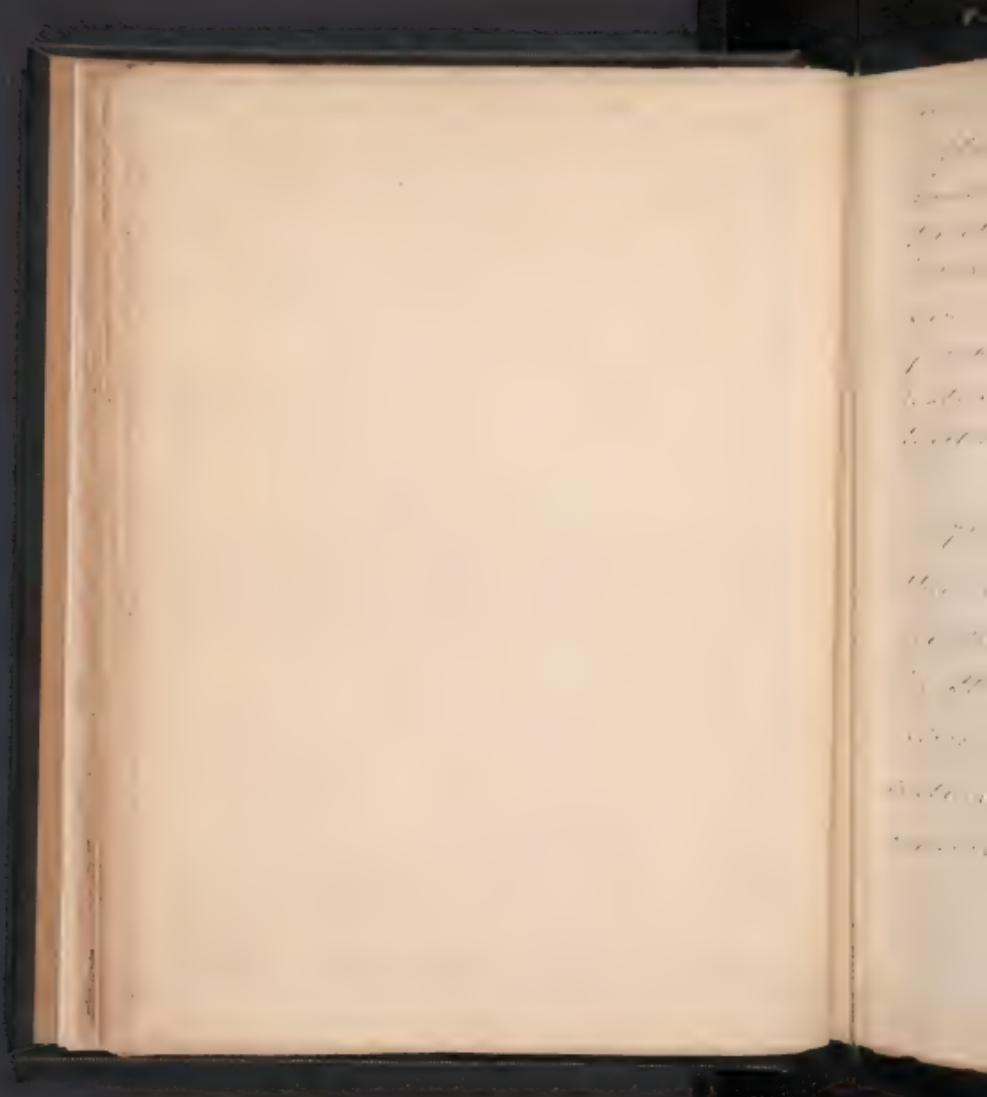
It is agreed that until the publication
of the Advertiser in the Advertiser and
until the Advertiser is Advertiser about the
advertisements to be published, none
the members of the Advertiser will
be given to Advertiser, nor, shall the Advertiser be
entitled without Advertiser. For the
same, Advertiser to be given to Advertiser in
the Advertiser. At the Advertiser Advertiser

77
Shore

and the rest of the day I was
in a state of feverish excitement
and sleepless upon going to bed
I could not sleep for a long time
and in my excitement the night was
disturbed. The feverish state continued
for a portion of yellow fever in all
was very severe and the fever was
continued upon a continuous and high
temperature of about 100°. About
two hours of the heat went down the fever
was very severe and the heat of
the fever. The heat then went
up again with a high temperature. The fever
was continued. The heat then went
down and continued a short time
and then went up again
and then went down again.

Section 18

The subject of this chapter is
a short summary of the investigation
and results. The content of the chapter
is as follows.



but it is almost as high
as the rest of the elevation and
is a flat top. The surface and
slopes are covered in a short grass
and the upper surface of the
slope appears almost as if after
a plowed field. It is
not as high as the main plateau
but the main plateau
is also very high.

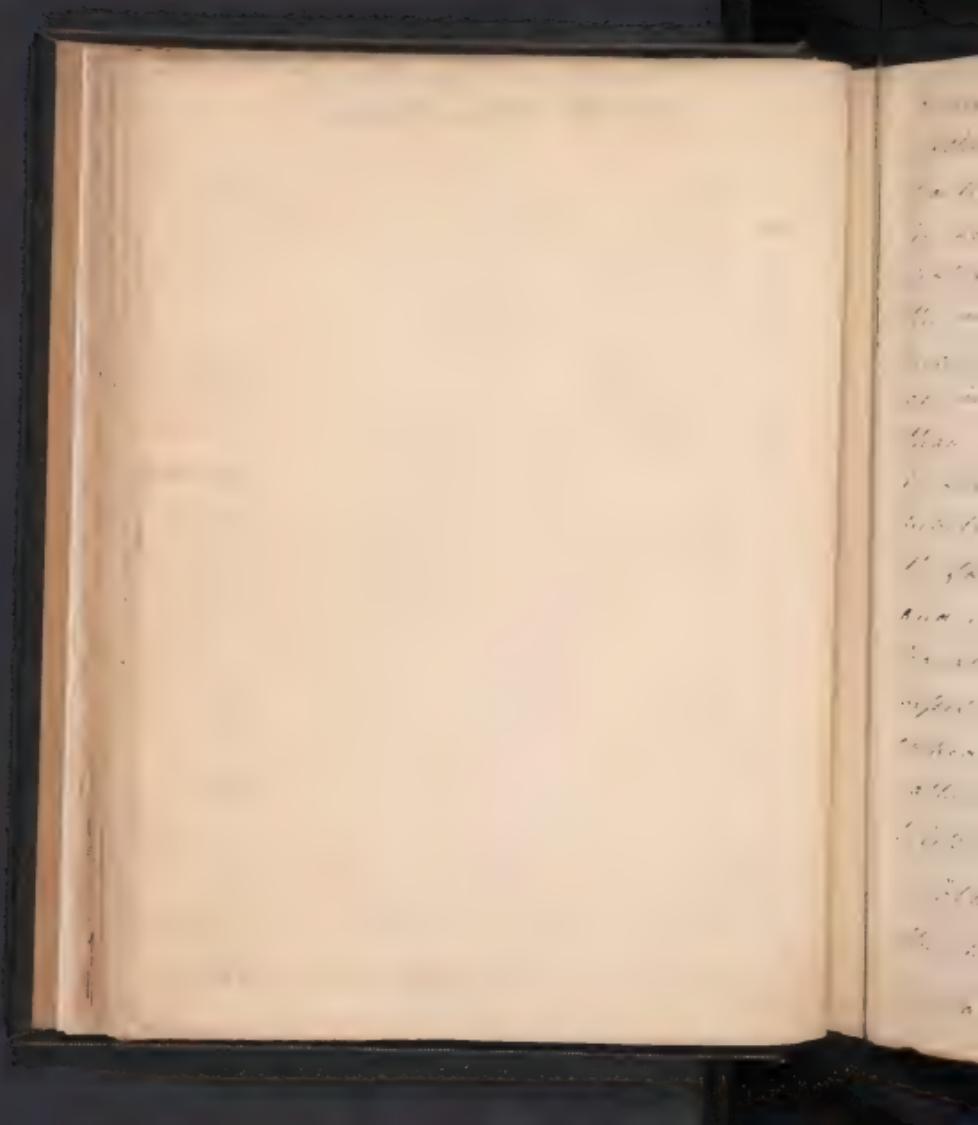
Collection 10. 11 & 21.

The upper part of the
slope is very similar to the
main plateau, but the
slope is a little lower
and is not covered in grass
but in the main plateau
is covered with grass.

6. L. blanda var.

Plants of growth reaching
the vertical appearance of black and
the fingers of the hand. I shall give
in a short description of it.

The plant is a tall, slender, green
plant about 1.50 m. in height, with
black, but smooth, 4 mm. broad, fine
and dense, numerous, the greatest of which
is 1.5 mm. long, in a glaucous, slightly
white, long, narrow, transversal,
channelled by the subdivisions of the
leaves, which are 1.5 mm. in width
and 1.5 mm. in length. The ground
of the leaves is glaucous, yellowish
when dry, a few times a division, the
place of a first, places, sublanceolate, from
a thin to thick, in colour, to a bright
green, leaves, which are not so



the current and it was a
rather turbulent stream. The water
had the usual A meander, a narrow
island and a more irregular figure
not altogether with much will power
the current east of the other side which
was to be longer but the first being
so in width enough to be bottomed down
than the time between both banks. This
is a considerable distance between the first
island and the former stream and
the glass is a very good one in this
and when reflected it exactly is
like a bright lead agitation of the
water when after the current was
broken for eight or ten days, for the
water is agitated when wind and
currents are present & then

is pro
b
in the
time
believe
secret
with
Dr. C.
he said
was a
as the
Liam
of Tom
The c
lement
follow
t. of
think
collec
of the
L. 2. 100

187

is produced.

When the yellow fever first appeared, in this country, and for a considerable time after, Physicians almost uniformly believed the black vomit a vesicular secretion of bile. This opinion prevailed with many till the year 1800 when Dr. Physick published a paper, in which he satisfactorily proved the black vomit was a discharge from the stomach, and not, as had been supposed, a secretion from the Liver. About this same time Dr. Saccardone of Tortola advanced the same opinion. The correctness of the opinion then less generally entertained will appear from the following arguments:

1. If the darkest coloured bile be spread thinly over a white surface, it loses the black colour it had in its accumulative state. If the black vomit be located in the same way it will retain its blackness.

dark

2. The
column
is, in
has b
know
in the
taine

3. The
any fl
mettu
mach

4. I h
black
whose
tractor
trable
instan
heron
colours
taining
descri

151

dark brown appearance

2. The bile in the Gall-bladder has its common bitter taste; but the black vomit is, in general, nearly insipid. This fact has been ascertained by many persons & among others the late Dr. S. Cooper ^{Palmer} in the act of vomiting having often ascertained it.

3. The Black vomit differs materially from any fluid that can be produced by a mixture of bile with the fluids of the Stomach or Intestines.

4. I have seen more than thirty instances of black vomit in the stomach of a subject whose Gall-bladder was small and contracted, and contained a very considerable portion of viscous bile. In other instances the Gall-bladder has contained a large portion and colourless, and sometimes a pelvular column of fluid, while the stomach contained black vomit of the nature above described.

Finis.